Amneemente.

AMERICAN THEATRE 2 8-The Prodigal Daughter, BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum. CASINO-8-Roof Garden. ELDORADO-8:30-King Solomon.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8 30-A Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Capt. Letterblair. NADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Embleon. 53D-ST, AND 7TH-AVE.-Dore Gullery.

Index to Advertisements.

· Page.	Col.	Page.	Co
Amusements	13	Instruction 5	1
Appouncements	4	Law Schools 8	
Loard and Rooms. 9	- 4	Lost and Found	
Business Chances 9	4.	Marriages & Deaths. 7	
Business Notices 0	1	Miscellancots12	
Dividend Notices 11	4	Miscellantous 9	
Dicasmaking	40	New Publications 8	
Domestic Situations	4	Ocean Steamers!!	
Wanted	6-7	Rent E-tate 10	- 2
European Hotels 8	4.0	Railrouds 8	39.
Figure in 11	3-1		
For Sale	4	Steamtouts	
Help Wa ted 9	4	Summer Resorts 8	
Help Wanted 11	0.	Teachers 8	
Ho ses & Carriages. 3	3	The Turf	100
Hotels 8	3	Work Wanted 9	

Business Notices.

KEEP'S Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9.00; me better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway, between TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter cloted.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be adaed to every copy of the Daily. Smiddly, or Somi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery new York City. This postage must be paid by smid-reflection of the Postage of the Postage

THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
THE TRIBUNE can be found especially on sale at the llowing places in Chicago.
All Newstands at the World's Fair.
Leland Hotel.
Faire House.
Grand Facilic Hotel.
Auditorium. Non-round Sherman House. Postoffice News Co., opposite the Postoffice. C. McDonald & Co., 55 Washington st. W. B. Sizer, 189 State-st.

New-Hork Daily Tribane. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There was a debate on the silver ques four and others took part; Mr. Gladstone announced that there would be an autumn session of Parliament. --- The Britannia won the race for the Earl of Desart's Cup, with the Navahoe second. := M. Pavie, the French Minister Resident, returned to Bangkok. === The Socialist Congress at Zurich expressed sympathy with the striking English coal-miners. = Emperor William was enthusiastically received at Heligoland. Congress.—Both houses were in session and listened to the reading of the President's message.

Senate: Nearly a dozen bills were intro duced dealing with the financial situation. === A long debate took place over Senator Hale's proposition to increase the daily working hours of the body. - House: The contest in the Vth Michigan District was settled off-hand in favor of the Democratic candidate. ____ Adjournment until Domestic.-The New-York Yacht Club fleet

drifted in tight airs from Glen Cove, L. I., to Morris Cove, Conn. === Lehigh Valley directors dissolved the lease of their road to the Reading. Testimony was taken at the inquest into the death of John Chew at Monmouth Park. Delegates to the Democratic State Convention of Park racetrack in the action of the Eatontown Shann for the murder of her son was begun at

City and Suburban .- The St. Nicholas Bank refused longer to clear for the Madison Square Bank, and the Clearing House Committee examined its affairs; its capital is impaired to the extent of about \$75,000 = The Stock Exchange firm of H. L. Hotchkiss & Co. failed. === The St. Nicholas Club will build a home in West Fortyfourth-st. == Ormonde, the great English stallion, arrived here from London, === Chemical Bank, owing to the scarcity of currency, was unable to furnish \$800,000 in small enominations to the New-York Central Railroad for its monthly payroll, as it usually has done. - Dr. McGlynn made an important speech to his adherents at Washington Park. - Winners at Monmouth Park: Rightmore, Madrid, Senator Grady, Comanche, Uncle Jess and Mary Stone.

New-York de lated Brooklyn at baseball, 13 to 9. Stocks extremely dull, and, although feverishly wregular, declined most sharply after the publication of the President's message. points. Money on call ruled at 4 per cent. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and degrees: lowest, 66: average, 76.

will be unveiled in that city a monument to the Scottish-American soldiers who served in our Civil War. There is eminent appropriateness erection of the memorial is due to the energy of two or three patriotic Americans, including the Hon. Wallace Bruce, our Consul at Edinburgh, and Mr. Henry R. Heath, of this city. It stands in the historic Calton Hill Cemetery, on a plot of ground given by the Edinburgh authorities as a burial-place for Scottish-Ameri-

The phenomenal scarcity of currency in this city is shown in a startling way by the inability of the Chemical National Bank to furnish the amount of cash called for by the monthly pay roll of the New-York Central Railroad Company. About \$800,000 is needed for this pur-The railroad company deposited Boston checks with the bank, but the latter was unable to raise the money on them, and they had to be sent back to Boston for collection. There was no question at any time about the Central's paying its employes' wages; and the standing of the Chemical Bank is not affected in the least by this incident of the existing financial gency. Until public confidence is restored and the money withdrawn from circulation is again active, the scarcity of ready money will

in the House are endeavoring to gain tactical with much intelligence in their precautionary advantages over each other. The silver men measures. disclosed their hand in proposing a caucus of unless they chose to be. The other faction

ver." Their plans do not appear to have been changed at all by the straightforward and patriotic message of the President. The repeal Democrats are led by able, experienced and determined men. and. backed by a strong popular sentiment, will, we are confident, be able to make a winning fight.

There seems to be no doubt from the biological examination which has been made that one passenger on the Karamania has been suffering from a slight attack of cholera; but he is now recovering, and no other cases of sickness have occurred among the detained passengers. There is not the least reason for apprehension, therefore, on the part of New-Yorkers, and it is not believed that there will be any spread of the disease. Another immigrant ship from Naples and Marseilles arrived yesterday after a long voyage, during which no suspicious illness occurred. Still, the propriety of detaining the passengers until their healthy condition is absolutely certain is not open to question.

HONOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President has done his part well. He asks Congress to repeal as soon as practicable the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfil its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries." More sound than many, he does not propose sweeping repeal of the act, but to save its valuable provisions. Wiser than many, he sees that positive action will be needed to put an end to the fear that new rulers may trample on old obligations. He does not suggest any sort of compromise, urges that "such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once," and declares that "every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done, and increases the responsibility of Government for its existence." These are manly and strong words, and they leave little disposition to suggest that the responsibility has rested with him since the 4th of March, and that every day's delay since that time might have been avoided if he had called Congress together. If mistaken in deferring action, he is plainly right now in asking Congress to do its part with promptness. The reasoning which precedes this recom-

mendation is forcible. It seems to him that all conditions favor prosperity, but "distrust and fear have sprung up." loans are greatly curtailed, and "loss and failure have involved every branch of business." It was not to be expected that the President would recognize tion in the House of Commons, in which Henry expected that the President would recognize Chapkin, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Balthat the proposed change of tariff, to which he again declares "every effort of the present Administration is pledged," has caused much of the trouble. At least he is right in saying that uncertainty regarding the currency is "one of the plain and principal causes" of disaster, and in urging that the existing "lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded." The absorption of all American silver production by purchase, he states with truth, has disappointed the advocates of silver coinage, who believed it "a certain guarantee of increase in price." It has forced the Treasury to trench upon its gold bullion reserve for the first time, because "refusal to redeem the Treasury notes in gold would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals." This is a complete and honorable vindication of the policy which was adopted by the President's predecessor, which President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle in their first public statement on the subject indicated a disposi-

It is also due to the President that right-Committee to compel payment of the thinking citizens, in a spirit of patriotism and association's license fee. === The trial of Mrs. not of partisanship, should promptly and fully recognize his honesty and courage in defining the act of July 14, 1890, which, in his words, was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative." The Democratic National platform of 1892 called this act a "cowardly makeshift," and Democratic partisans ever since have been using that sneer as a warrant for wholesale defamation. The President's exact statement of the fact is a fearless and wholesome rebuke of the slanders emitted by his own party, and as such commands the admiration and approval of all who desire that a grave subject should be discussed with candor and sincerity.

The President deserves high honor for this message, so free from every suggestion of trimming and compromise at a time when the air is full of bartering schemes, and so earnest The closing was weak at generally the lowest and strong in its appeal to the good sense of men of all parties to stop the dread of vicious action on the money question. Multitudes warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 will give him cordial approval and support in this course, who will not be able to go with him in an attempt to change the tariff at a Patriotic Americans cannot fail to feel a deep time when business and industry are greatly interest in a ceremony that is to take place in embarrassed, but who have been contending Edinburgh two weeks from to-day, when there for many years for a sound currency, for "money universally recognized by all civilized countries," against the unceasing opposition of most of the President's political associates. in the fact that the monument consists in the It has not been easy for him to break from main of a statue of Abraham Lincoln. The many friends, who feel that defeat on this question will be fatal to them. It is all the more to his credit that he has not hesitated in his obvious duty, and strives with his whole influence to rid the country of the one evil which he realizes. Without distinction of party, men who care for the public welfare will sustain him wherever he is so clearly in the

TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

The Brooklyn trolleys will be an expensive investment for the street railway corporations unless they can find some means of preventing the frequent recurrence of accidents. Nearly every life that is lost costs \$5,000, or 100,000 ear fares; and the accidents from broken limbs and fractured skulls are even more expensive. The corporations are seldom successful when they defend accident cases in court, and a majority of the actions brought against them from this cause are prudently settled by compromises effected by their attorneys; but even then the costs of carelessness on the part of employes are great. The trolley lines have every reason for desiring to bring the slaughter which has been prevailing in the streets of Brooklyn during the last few weeks to an end. Both the silverites and the anti-silverites They do not appear, however, to be acting

When the power was changed the corpora Democrats, but those in favor of repeal were tions employed as motormen the men who had too sharp to be caught by that device, and re- been driving and stabling the horses. They fused to enter a caucus, except on condition acted upon the assumption that any man that they should not be bound by its decision capable of harnessing and driving a team of horses was competent to direct the movement | and penitentiaries after being discussed by the

now want a caucus of "all the friends of sil- of an electric car. The majority of the motor- Legislature was referred by that body for final ing on a front platform and watching an exleys under a rigid system of regulations. The majority of the accidents which have occurred had used all the appliances provided for stopping and then reversing the direction of the cars. Accustomed as they have been to driving horses and twirling a simple hand-brake, many have been slow and stupid in handling the more complex mechanism under their hands, In an emergency when a child runs across the track they exhaust their energies in ringing the alarm gong and lack the coolness required for shutting off the power, then blocking the wheels and promptly reversing the action of the car. Each movement is simple by itself, but the combination of the three safeguards calls for coolness, self-possession and a clear It is possible, of course, to improve upon the

brakes and other mechanism now in use, and the companies can be depended upon to take advantage of every new appliance and safeguard which may be devised. They have the strongest motive, enlightened self-interest, for preventing accidents by improvement of their plant. The mistake which they have made and are likely to repeat for a long period lies in underrating the degree of intelligence required for the management of a trolley. Ordinary horse drivers and stablemen will not serve the purpose. The motorman must have the instinct of a mechanic; he must have the intelligence needed for handling the three levers under his hand; he must be welldrilled in practice-shops before he goes on the road at all: and he must have a clear headone never fuddled with drink. The trolley lines sooner or later will have to reorganize their force of motormen and to employ a class of higher intelligence than is now represented on front platforms. They ought to recognize the necessity for this reform without delay. More intelligent workmen will earn higher wages, but the increase in pay will be of small account in comparison with the losses now caused by lawyers' fees and suits for damages in accidents which might be prevented with a better class of labor.

THE CORINTH CANAL.

The opening of the ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth marks the completion of one of the great undertakings recommended by Count de Lesseps after his triumph at Suez. While the project of connecting the Ionian and Aegean seas was insignificant in comparison with his work in Egypt and his Panama ditch, it interested him as a practicable scheme for shortening the lines of navigation of an established trade route. If he devoted less attention to it than to his project for forming an inland sea in Tunis by the construction of a canal fourteen miles long, he strongly favored it, held several consultations with the engineers and impressed upon them the necessity of constructing it as a sea-level canal like the Suez

The work was undertaken by a French company organized in 1883 with a nominal capital of 86,000,000. The engineers' calculations were seriously at fault as in the Suez and Panama enterprises. They estimated the total cost at \$5,000,000, and announced that the work would be completed in 1887. The project did not appear formidable, since the line of excavation between the gulfs of Lepanto and Aegina did not exceed four miles. But the conditions differed widely from those prevailing at Suez. The cutting averaged nearly 150 feet, and was mainly through granitic rock covered with alluvial soil. When the original estimate had been doubled the company was bankrupt and unable to proceed with the work. A Greek company was organized after the French corporation's privileges had been cancelled, and with active support from the Govreduction of the angle of slope. The expenditures by both companies have largely exceeded \$12,000,000, and the opening of the canal has been deferred six years from the date first It is a tide-level canal 72 feet wide at the bottom and 100 feet at the surface, and 25 feet in depth, with jetties at each end for the protection of the mouths. It offers a saving of 185 miles from Venice to Constantinople and a similar cut of nearly 100 miles from Mediterranean ports. As the original estimate contemplated a tonnage of 5,000,000 for the first year there would be no margin for profit on the aggregate sum invested in the work: but since the Greek Government has virtually completed the canal without reference to the first company's investments, the financial management of the enterprise may be fairly profitable with reasonable tolls.

The steamers from the Adriatic and Mediterranean ports will sail over classic ground in going from one sea to the other. It was across this narrow neck of land that the Greeks hauled their triremes in national crises; it was there that the Isthmian games were held and the foot-races run on the white marble stadium: and above the water's edge on either coast rose temples of Neptune and Venus, which were of the highest sanctity and renown. The narrowness of the isthmus commanded by what was once the splendid city of Corinth, a centre of the commerce of the Mediterranean, suggested to every conqueror the expediency of opening a waterway between the gulfs. Alexander the Great proposed the cutting of a trench across the isthmus and nearly parallel with the historic wall. Julius Caesar dreamily revived the scheme, and Nero in one of his few sane hours ordered excavations to be made for a few hundred yards. The grand project was reserved for a modern period, when only a few broken columns remained to mark the site of the Greek city of temples, and when the noble Roman town where St. Paul preached and dwelt for two years had shrunk to the insignificance of a desolate village.

REFORM BY REFERENDUM.

A writer in the July number of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine" commends the referendum to students of our governmental system who are bent upon improving it. The referendum, as our readers are aware, is a check on representatives. It gives the people the right to pass upon the laws enacted by those whom they elect to legislate, the right to approve or to reject. The writer in question believes that by grafting this appliance upon our governmental system here in America we would bring about a substantial reform. Would we? Under our system, as it stands here in New-York and in other States, resort is had to the referendum when issues of the first importance to the people as a whole are at stake. Next year, for example, a convention to revise the Constitution of New-York will be held. But its labors will come to naught unless they receive the popular sanction at the ballot-box. A few years ago the grave question of the abolition of the convict contract system from our prisons

men now employed on the lines received a short decision to the popular vote at a general elecapprenticeship for their new work while stand- tion. A little earlier the important measure to remove all tolls from the canals met with a pert handle the brakes. After a few days of similar disposition. It thus appears that the observation they were placed in charge of trol- referendum is by no means unknown to the government of New-York. On the contrary. the people are accustomed to avail themselves might have been prevented if the motormen of it whenever there is most need that they should do so. Nor is it clear that we would be the gainers if provision was made for its use as a rule rather than an exception. It is the theory of our system, of course, that representatives represent. It is notorious, on the other hand, that in too many instances the theory is not justified by the facts. Take the majority of the lawmakers of the Legislature of 1893. They represented a party, a faction, a boss, and not the people. They were working for partisan and not for public ends. The leading Democrat of the last Assembly, the Speaker, frankly admitted that the majority members took their orders during the session not from their constituents, but from Boss Croker. This is a deplorable state of things. but the referendum might make it worse by rendering the sense of responsibility on the part of the average member less acute even than it is to-day. It might happen that a body of lawmakers, realizing that the legislation which they were to enact was to be passed upon by another body-the great body of the people -consciously or unconsciously would be inclined to be less painstaking than they are at present, shifting the burden of responsibility from their own shoulders to that of the appeal tribunal. At all events, the tendency is, as the result of the teachings of experience in the conduct of government, to concentrate rather than to diffuse responsibility.

So long as the Governor is clothed with the veto power, the referendum seems to be an uncalled-for and cumbersome check. A better remedy for the ills complained of would be a pentacostal revival of public spirit which would result in giving the State a higher order of lawmakers. So long as the people without protest consent to have their laws made for them by men as incompetent and untrustworthy as those who shaped the legislation of the last session, what would a referendum accomplish? The bosses who ran the Legislature would run the referendum. Just as soon as the people make up their mind to have first-class Senators and Assemblymen they will get them. Let the rule of the survival of the fittest be applied in our legislative nominating conventions and there will be small occasion to resort to a referendum.

If District-Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn, mtends to prosecute the lawbreakers who promoted and took part in the prize fight at Coney Island on Monday night he would do well to act promptly If he has no such intention Governor Flower would do well to act promptly.

It is reported that the leaders of the Demoeratic State machine have made up their minds that the people have by this time forgotten Isaac II. Maynard's share in the stealing of the Senate two years ago. If so, they are reckoning without their host. The people have short memories, it is true, but the infamous conduct of Maynard is well remembered, and the recollection of it will determine the casting of thousands of ballots if the leading actor in that scheme of fraud is ever a candidate before the people.

Speaker Crisp will not fully realize how hot it s in Washington until he settles down to the arduous work of committee-making. Dear, dear, how he will perspire as he endeavors to convince his Democratic brothren on the floor whom he is unable to provide with chairmanships that the post of honor is the tail end of a committee.

Mr Cleveland writes in his message that "our infortunate financial plight" is not traceable "to any of the afflictions which frequently check National growth and prosperity." dolph, of Roanoke, who said in a famous speech, the people may have the best form of government which the wit of man ever devised and yet from its uncertainty alone they may in effect live under the worst form of government in the world." The ernment of Athens it has completed the canal uncertainty for which this Administration standsessentially on the original lines, but with a who knows what it is going to do with the tariff?

> "The Albany Argus" suggests to tovernor Waite that if he really wishes to ride in blood up to his horse's bridle his wish can be gratified visiting the Chicago stockyards. We suspect that the Governor is in no mood for such levity

> The financial stringency apparently has not yet been felt by the Georgia land sharks. These enterprising gentlemen are reported as doing a good business just now, so immigrants who deto purchase real estate which is not bogus would do well to give them a wide berth. The instructive fact is recalled by the Atlanta correspondent of "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat" that in 1875 bogus deeds were made to 7,000,000 acres of land in Montgomery County, whereas there are only a little over 1,000,000 acres in the entire county. He adds that frauds of similar proportions have been practised in other counties and that information received at the State capital shows that the old land fraud scheme has been revived in South Georgia. Verily there are many branches to the green goods business.

The President's message is a conservative vet trenchant and weighty appeal to the good sense and patriotism of Congress. Now let us want and see how large a proportion of his party associates in the two Houses will respond to his call.

The Unionist whips were caught napping when the report stage of the Home Rule bill was Mr. Balfour, who has carned reputation for taking the leadership of the Onposition easily and absenting himself from Westminster on important occasions, was not present to move the amendment of the evening. Home Rulers by their superior tactics stole a march upon the Opposition and made a rapid advance in legislation. The Unionists are only weil led when Mr. Chamberlain is in charge of debates. Their whips do not know their work.

The President rebukes the demagogues of his party by referring to the Sherman act as a compromise measure enacted in order to prevent worse legislation. After that outburst of candor let us all hope for a collapse of partisan defamation of Republican legislation.

This is a time for keeping cool. New-York is not threatened with cholera, and though one case has developed down the bay there is no reason for alarm, much less for panie. The conditions under which cholera manifests itself are well known. New-York is now free from such conditions. If the people look out for cleanliness and are careful in their eating and drinking they will be in no danger, even if cases of cholera should occur in the same street. The germs of the disease do not float in the air; they can only gain access to the vital parts through the mouth. Cholera is a malady which physicians now understand thoroughly. Everybody should be cool, collected and prudent.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran has an enviable opportunity to confirm the reputation for ability and patriotism which he has seemed both to covet and to deserve during the last year.

Now the New-Jersey peach-growers are gettin. panicky and predicting only half a crop "unless rain comes soon." It is rather late for these re- i on Star.

ports, particularly as the season has not been extraordinarily dry. Doubtless the peach of New-Jersey will do itself full credit this year, and bring the customary degree of joy and satisfaction to the fortunate consumer.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Dennis, a gray-haired veteran of the Mexican War, who lost his arms by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was loading, has resigned as watchman in the Government Building in Chicago that a fellow-employe with a wife and several children to support might not lose his place. It had been found necessary to reduce the number of watchmen, and one of the three had to go.

The Prince of all Hungarian gypsies, Ignaz Erdelyi, committed suicide a few days ago in Buda-Pesth. He was one of the most famous violinists of his race, and in his lifetime appeared in every country of Europe and in the United States. He had been ill recently, and it is supposed took his life to end his sufferings.

The University of Denver has elected Professor William C. Mains to the chair of History and Political Science in the Liberal Arts faculty. Mr. Mains was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in 1892. His college record was brillant and secured for him many course, including the award of the Butler Classical Fellowship for work in his special subjects, His Fellowship for work in his special subjects. His graduate work has been accomplished under direction of his alma mater. The University of Denver is one of the more conservative Western institutions of learning, and to-day catalogues 845 students in its ten schools, enrolls ninety-two professors in its various faculities, and owns property valued at a million and three-quarters. In 1884 the entire educational plant under the University management was considered to be worth \$100,000.

M. Colonne, the conductor of the Grand Opera in Paris, has retired from that position. His act in the conductor's chair was the direction of the eighteenth performance of "Die Walkuere."
His successor is Taffanel, the celebrated flute
player, who will have as associates the wellknown violinist, Paul Viardot, and M. Madier de
Montjau, the director of the concerts of the Conserve late.

Senator George C. Perkins, who has recently been selected by Governor Markham, of California, to succeed the late Senator Stanford, was a native of Maine, and ran away from home when a boy to serve before the mast on a common sailing vessel. He went to California in the early fiftles, He has not been active in public life since his retirement from the Governorship in 1883.

Alexandre Gullmant, the French organist and composer, is coming to this country soon. His first appearance will be at the organ in Festival Hall, at the World's Fair, August 31. Here he will give a the World's Fair, August 31. Here he will give a series of concerts; and during the months of September and October he will probably be heard in some of the larger American cities. M. Gulmant is fifty-six years old and has for more than twenty years been a resident in Paris, where he has won the highest distinction as a performer upon the organ and a composer for that instrument.

THE TALK OF THE DAY,

"No one ever hears of a campaign song after election," says an exchange. That is so. During the last campaign, for instance, every Democrat in the country was singing the following stirring re-

Grover!
Grover!
Four years more of Grover!
In he goes.
Out they go.
Then we'll be in clover!

But that's not what they are singing now. In fact, they are not singing anything. And as for the clover they were to be in, they are so busy taking their medicine that they haven't time even to think

Probable,—"I understand," said one politician to another, "that Governor Waite expects to strike a new vein of thought."
"Yeln, nothing!" was the rejoinder; "it'll be an artery next time, sure."—(Washington Star.

In one of his letters to a little girl, Phillip Brooks said he thought he met Isaac and Jacob on two skinny camels just outside the gates of Aden.
"I asked them how Esau was, but Jacob looked mad and wouldn't answer, and hurried the old man on, so that I had no talk with them.

THE PANICKY MAN. THE PANICKY MAN.

Whenever there's trouble in this thing or that,
No matter how distant the place.

When somebody says that finances are flat,
Or that war-signs are easy to trace,
The average person would stick to his task.

Still doing the best that he can
To keep things as well as it's reason to ask—
But along comes the panicky man.

With significant looks and a voice that is low He hints at disheartening things: His "You mightn't have thought it, but now, don't you know—" In mournfullest minor he sings. Though full of good cheer and contentment at

morn.

Your task for the day you began.

You'll presently almost regret you were born—

For along comes the panicky man.

Shall people be led by the raven whose note
Is the moaning of idle despair?
Shall mere puny Terror take Thrift by the throat
And Courage her mission forbear?
Not so; for the public is wiser to-day;
It has hit on a different plan;
For 'tis well understood that the sensible way
Is to sit on the panicky man.

—(Washington Star

-(Washington Star

Some one has called the Populists the left wing of the Democratic party. But what the party is interested in now is to find out which is its right

The Sober Second Thought.-"The next man The Sober Second Thought.—"The next man that asks if this is hot enough for me," exclaimed the bookkeeper in a towering rage, "is going to get the whole side of his face knocked off."
"Well, Addemup," said the proprietor, happening in a moment later, hanging his hat on a peg and removing his coat, "is this hot enough for "Y-yes, sir," replied Mr. Addemup.—(Chicago Tribune.

What a splendid college yell could be made out of the name of the King of Kings, Rajai-I-Rajagan Jagatgeet Singh Aliwalia.

The Unreality Obvious.—Caspar Corker—Say, cull, I dreamed las' night that I climbed to the top of a tall mount'n, an' found a waggin load o' gold.

Jonas Deadbeat—Tough when you waked up. Caspar Corker-No; I knowed I was dreamin' or I'd never o' climbed that mountain.—(Chicago Record.

"I know some Bostonians," says an American artist, "who have lived in Paris a number of years, but who have never in all that time drunk a bottle of wine, and who have their pork and baked beans for Saturday night supper as regularly as if they were still living in the Hub." They miss all the flavor of foreign life in that way, but when they return to this country they will have no trouble in failing back readily into their old habits."

And He Polled His Wallet.—"I seem to be considerably pushed for cash to-day," muttered livers, rejuctantly squaring an account of \$5.55 with the wheeled-chair man.—(Chicago Tribune.

Thirty-two years ago John Bahler, of Battle reek, Mich., became blind, and his eyeballs were removed. Now, it is said, that new eyeballs are growing in the sockets, and he is already able to distinguish colors.

In the Family Homestead,—Mr. Van Clive—Do you know, I've wanted that lovely old chair of yours ever since I first saw it?

Mabel (demurely)—The furniture and I go to-Made (denotely) - the gether.

Mr. Van Clive—Oh, in that case I'll call to-morrow with a carriage and express wagon.

Polly—Ah, but she didn't say they went to the first bidder.—(Vogue.

Clubman-If Siam is a "buffer State," what Visiting Englishman-A duffer State.

And I suppose that when England grabs what France leaves it will be proper to call it the snuf-

A well-known man about town went into a Chestnut-st. haberdashery the other day, and asked of the pretty saleswoman for a pair of suspenders. "Suspenders or M-braces?" she asked, with a bewitching smile. The man thought there was but one reply possible to such a question, and so gallantly replied: "Embraces, of course." At which the girl took from a box a pair of braces in form resembling the letter "M," and said, laconically: "Fifty cents, please."—(Philadelphia Record.

The famous "Gosenkneipe," or beer-cellar, in the vilage of Gohlis, near Leipsic, celebrated its threehundreth anniversary a few days ago. It was in the old room of the inn that Schiller composed his beau-tiful "Song to Joy" in 1785. Goethe, when a student at Leipsic in his early years, spent many pleasant hours in the "kneipe," and scores of famous Ger-mans in every walk of life have made pilgrimages place and inscribed their names on its walls or books.

Explaining It.-"Look here," said the indignant man to the dealer, "I thought you said this dog was man to the dealer, "I thought you said this dog was a rabbit dog."
"Did 1? Oh, yes—of course. Maybe you didn't handle him right."
"What do you mean?"
"You want to try him with Welsh rabbits. His appetite for them is simply abnormal."—(Washing-

THE COBDEN CLUB ITS EULOGIES ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

ITS HOSTILITY TO AMERICAN POLICY-LORD FARRER, LORD PLAYFAIR, MR. SHEARMAN AND MR. BAYARD.

The most important economical fact of the year, said the President of the Cobden Club at the annual meeting of the club on Saturday, is the election of a Free Trade President of the United States. The President of the United States is known to you; his name in private life is understood to be Cleveland. But who knows the name of the President of the Cobden Club, or which is the greater office of the two? When you hear that he is Mr. T. Bayley Potter, M. P., are you much the wiser? Does the name call up a face, figure? A rotund and somewhat vacant face, rotund and well-filled figure? And yet Mr. Potter, aforetime Secretary, now promoted to be President, of the Cobden Club, has been M. P. for Rochdale well nigh thirty years; since the death of Mr. Cobden, April, 1865, says the official chronieler. He is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and a Magistrate for Manchester, and a Gladstonian Item; and has other titles to fame; among them that of being now in a position to patronize the President of the United States. It he is unknown to you is it your fault or his? The Cobden Club is his mission in life, and the Cobden Club is not just now at the most brilliant period of its It still has, however, not only a President but

Secretary, Mr. Richard Gowing; of whom I should like to tell you something, but cannot except that he is Secretary of the Cobden Caub, Mr. Richard Gowing is perhaps more strictly the official mouthpiece of the club than Mr. Potter. He takes up Mr. Potter's song; sings it over again, with variations and elaborations. To him also the most noteworthy event of the last twelve months was the Presidential election in the 'nited States, and the "signal triumph" of the Democrats under Mr. Grover Cleveland. "The contest," says Mr. Richard Gowing, "was fought fairly and squarely on the turiff question, and the result was that the Democrats, who were the champions of industrial and commercial freedom, were installed in power." I do not know whether these British pacans sound pleasantiy in Democratic ears or not, nor whether Mo Cleveland and his followers understand clearly that the congratulations offered them are founded on the belief that their policy will promote British interests at the expense of American interests. It is the British manufacturer who speaks by the mouths of Mr. Bayley Potter and Mr. Richard Gowing. He has, as he has always had, his eye on American markets, out of which he hopes to drive his American rival. That is the point of view from which he sings Free Trade Psalms of triumph over the triumph of Mr. Cleveland and the Democrats. He regards them as his allies, if not his servants.

A third name appears in these proceedings; somewhat better known than the other two; that of Lord Farrer; still better known as Sir Thomas Farrer. He used to be Secretary to the Board of Trade, was made a Baronet, and only the other day a Peer; one of Mr. Gladstone's Birthday Peers. No better specimen of the pure doctrinaire survives. The question of Free Trade and Protection is to him the one question on which everything turns. Folitics, religion itself apparently, are subsidiary to this. He moved the adoption of the Secretary's report with its ditbyrambs on the Democrats and all the rest. This report did not, I think, say much about religion, nt went deep into polities. Heretofore, the Cobden Club has kept out of politics, or out of domestic politics. It concerned itself a good deal with American politics, but took no side in its own country. Now, when a dinner is again given after an interval of several years, the club takes a plunge into the domestic whirlpool. gratulates not only President Cleveland but Mr. Gladstone, or, in its curious way, congrat Lates itself "on the accession to power of an Adminis-tration whose position on the question of Free Trade is free from ambiguity." This is the report of which Lord Farrer moved the adoption. He must therefore be held to sanction the statement that the Tory party had shown its protectionist proclivities in Lord Salisbury's speech at Hastings, in the agricultural conference in London, and in the Sheffield conference which adopted a resolution in favor of "protection to British work ers."

Time was when a declaration of this sort would have had an influence on the course of affairs Its present importance is academic. A club which has not vitality enough to dine oftener than once in four or five years is not likely to overtura a government, nor to lend much strength to the administration which it favors with its support. But the American Protectionist might ask himself why his sympathies should go out to a party guaranteed by the Cobden Club as hostile to Protection and hostile to a policy which is essentially American. Mr. Gladstone distinguished himself by the acrimony of his opposition to the McKinley Tariff, just as he distinguished himself by the acrimony of his opposition to the Anerican Union, and by the acrimony of his partisanship for Jefferson Davis and for the Rebellion, of which Jefferson Davis was the head. Are these reasons for taking a sentimental view of English politics, for disregarding facts, for backing the Gladstonians through thick and thin, for idolizing Mr. Gladstone? And why should the American Irish support the party in America which in England is recognized, and rightly recognized, as the champion of English interests? If you recur for a moment to the speech of

Lord Flayfair, another Gladstonian Peer, at the semewhat forlorn dinner of the Cobden Club, you find similar expressions about America. Playfair is not less doctrinaire than Lord Farrer. and rather more arrogant. You hear in every sentence that note of conscious superiority to other men who are not Free Traffers, and that profound conviction of his own infullibility, which are the earmark of Free Traders the world over. The Professors and Dry Goods Importers and Jobbers who are in the van of American Free Trade have it in a very high degree. Both Lord Playfair and Lord Farrer admit, while they mourn over, what they call the revival of Frotection. Both repeat the stale arguments and stale illustrations which seem to have been left over from the last dinner, and are naturally little mouldy, with a flavor of the damp cupoard. Both are opposed, not only to Protection. but to fiscal federation, to reciprocity, to any policy that is not founded on the teachings of the apostles of Free Trade. Lord Farrer even opposes trademarks and restrictions upon the importation of diseased meat, "lest, under the guise of protection to the British producer, Protection be reintroduced." The phraseology is as remarkable as the narrowness of the view. And yet all this time, while masquerading as the heirs to the true Cobden 'gospel, they quietly reject no small part of Cobden's teachings. Cobden was a very good sort of man for his time, but the men of the present are Lord Playfair and Lord Farrer; each of them well past seventy years of age. day we may have a Playfair Club or a Farrer Club: with the dim prospect of a dinner at Greenwich every ten years or so; and the crumbs from the table religiously swept up and preserved for the next feast.

That astonishing American, Mr. Thornas G. Shearman, was one of three American guests at the dinner of the Cobden Club, and made an astonishing speech. Not astonishing coming from him, but a speech that no true American would have made on British soil, or in British ears. The dogmas of Free Trade are more to Mr. Shearman than the impulses of patriotism, and the applause of a British audience than the good prinion of his fellow-citizens. Nor was he content, like Mr. Potter and Mr. Gowing, with rejoicing over the election of Mr. Cleveland and the coming triumph of the British Manufacturer over the American. He supplied them with stronger meat. He extracted from some unknown source